

Miss Kingsley said that she " had met many African men who were philosophers, thinking in the terms of fetich, but never a woman so doing." ¹

On the facts of observation here enumerated nearly all • will agree. The traits are certainly handed down by tradition and education. Whether they are evolutionary is far more doubtful. They are thought to be such by virtue of applications of some generalizations of evolutionary philosophy whose correctness, and whose application to this domain, have never been proved.

360. The sex distinction; family institution ; marriage in the mores. The division of the human race into two sexes is the most important of all anthropological facts. The sexes differ so much in structure and function, and consequently in traits of feeling and character, that their interests are antagonistic. At the same time they are, in regard to reproduction, complementary. There is nothing in the sex relation, or in procreation, to bring about any continuing relation between a man and a woman. It is the care and education of children which first calls for such a continuing relation. The continuing relation is not therefore " in nature/' It is institutional and conventional. A man and a woman were brought together, probably against their will, by a higher interest in the struggle for existence. The woman with a child needed the union more, and probably she was more unwilling to enter it. It is almost impossible to find a case of a group in which marriage § does not exist, and in which the sex relation is one of true promiscuity. We are told that there is no family institution amongst the Bako, dwarfs in Kamerun. They obey animal instincts without restriction.²

This means
that the origin of the family institution lies in the
period before
any group formations now open to our study, and
promiscuity
is an inference as to what preceded what we can
find. A woman
with a child entered into an arrangement with a
man, whether
the father or not was immaterial, by which they
carried on the
struggle for existence together. The arrangement
must have
afforded advantages to both. It was produced by
an agreement.

¹ *West Afr. Studies*, 375,

² *Qlobus*, LXXXIII, 285.